

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUSEY BUILDING.
Penna. ave., between 17th and 18th sts.
Telephone Main 5280.

New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....120 N. Dearborn
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Philadelphia Office.....612 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office.....News Building

FRANK A. MUNSEY,
Proprietor.
EDGAR D. SHAW, PAUL C. PATTERSON,
General Manager. Managing Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.
Daily, 1 mo. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 yr.
Daily only.....\$2.00 \$5.00 \$8.00 \$15.00
Sunday only......50 1.00 1.50 3.00
Sunday only......25 .50 .75 1.50

SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of September was as follows:
September 1.....40,250
September 2.....40,250
September 3.....40,250
September 4.....40,250
September 5.....40,250
September 6.....40,250
September 7.....40,250
September 8.....40,250
September 9.....40,250
September 10.....40,250
September 11.....40,250
September 12.....40,250
September 13.....40,250
September 14.....40,250
September 15.....40,250
September 16.....40,250
September 17.....40,250
September 18.....40,250
September 19.....40,250
September 20.....40,250
September 21.....40,250
September 22.....40,250
September 23.....40,250
September 24.....40,250
September 25.....40,250
September 26.....40,250
September 27.....40,250
September 28.....40,250
September 29.....40,250
September 30.....40,250
Total for the month.....1,211,836
Daily average for the month.....40,395

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of September was 1,211,836. The number of copies returned by the post office was 1,211,836. The number of copies returned by the post office was 1,211,836. The number of copies returned by the post office was 1,211,836.

Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of September was as follows:
September 4.....45,741
September 11.....45,741
September 18.....45,741
September 25.....45,741
Total for the month.....182,964
Sunday average for the month.....45,741

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of September was 182,964. The number of copies returned by the post office was 182,964. The number of copies returned by the post office was 182,964.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the bottom of the first page at the left of the date line.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office either by mail or telephone. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 30 cents a month or 7 cents a week. Telephone Circulation Department, Main 5280.

HOW ABOUT THE "FAIR VALUE" IN THE FUTURE?

The more one studies the financial reorganization scheme of the local Gas Monopoly the more ardent becomes his admiration for the genius that devised it, and the more intense becomes his interest in the special meeting of stockholders called for October 14, when the ingenious plan will be submitted for approval.

The third proposal of the general plan is the one that catches and holds the fancy of him who appreciates the adroitness of a slippery public service corporation, than which there is none more slippery than our own little Washington Gas Light Company. This is the proposition by which it is planned, in the future, to lop off profits equal to 6 per cent on the "fair value" of the property of the company, said "fair value" being naively stated—by the company's officers—as \$13,000,000.

Now please mark that \$13,000,000 of that \$13,000,000 is the figure put in by the officials of the company as franchise value, upon which they contend they are entitled to earn profits. That is, they claim the right to give them net earnings of 6 per cent on the \$13,000,000 of alleged physical value and the \$3,000,000 of alleged franchise value.

Suppose they are permitted to perform this little stunt; suppose they are allowed to establish, as the basis for deciding how much they are entitled to pay in profits, a valuation of \$13,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is nothing but their privilege of selling gas in the District of Columbia—for which nothing was ever paid—where will they lead us in the future? If the franchise value is \$3,000,000 this year, what will it be next year, and the year after, or ten years hence? Are we to continue to permit the company to earn 6 per cent on its franchise value, even if that value increases—as it will—with-out ever representing anything but the company's right to operate?

If those in control of the company have their way, this very thing will happen. Note the proposal, as officially stated in the Gas Monopoly's Washington organ:

Third—That dividends shall hereafter be declared upon a fair valuation of the company's investment, and not, as heretofore, upon the value of the company's capital stock representing the same; provided always, that the dividends together with the interest on the company's indebtedness (said charges) shall in no event exceed in the aggregate a distribution of more than 10 per cent of the company's investment, meaning by investment, all the property of the company used in the conduct of its business for the public.

Taking the fair valuation of the company's property to be \$13,000,000, the company is legally entitled *** to make net earnings thereupon equal to \$1,300,000, that sum being 6 per cent upon said valuation.

interest on \$1,300? If the value of the company's physical properties next year is \$13,000,000—instead of \$10,000,000, will the value of the franchise be rated as one-third greater, or put in at \$4,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000 when the officers of the company decide on what total valuation they are entitled to pay dividends and interest? Most certainly the franchise value will be reckoned as more; just how much more nobody knows.

Fortunately for the consumers of gas in Washington, Congress will probably have something to say on this subject in the near future. The controlling influences among the stockholders may be able to carry through their scheme for the refunding of the certificates of indebtedness while Congress isn't looking, and they may be able to start their new dividend-paying plan, but as the latter will be subject to regulation at any moment, it's pretty safe to predict that it will be made the subject of an early Congressional investigation if an attempt is made to carry it out.

HOBBLE SKIRTS AND P. A. Y. E. CARS.

The Times has received a most interesting letter. In fact, it is more than interesting; it is of stupendous import. So vital is the problem with which it deals that we hasten to give it publicity. Here it is:

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Knowing that The Times may always be relied upon to advance the cause of the people, I write you to suggest that you advocate much-needed reform in the management of the P. A. Y. E. cars.

I have noted the frightful struggles experienced by Washington women in their efforts to get on and off the P. A. Y. E. cars while wearing hobble skirts. Surely they are entitled to consideration, if the street railway companies are determined to use cars with high steps, can they not be forced to provide guards at rear and front platforms, to assist the hobbled ladies, whose limbs and lives are now endangered?

A MERE MAN. The Times most heartily indorses this suggestion. Indeed, the necessity of a helper to boost the ladies up and ease them down is imperative. It is the only sure solution of an otherwise unsolvable situation. The ladies must wear hobble skirts—who is brave enough to contend that they need not, in the face of the dictates of style—they must ride on the street cars, and the traction magnates, apparently, must use elevated rolling stock. This certainly proves the case and puts the burden of responsibility for broken bones on the companies.

FRANK DECLARATION BY A WOMAN DELEGATE.

At least one delegate to the prison reform conference in Washington has the courage of her convictions and the candor to speak plainly. She says:

I advocate polygamy as a national institution, open and complete. If the ideal standard of morality is impossible for both men and women. Let a man be married to as many wives as he can support. Let women not be the outcasts of society, and let their children be given the care and love and opportunity that every human being born into the world deserves.

In the sanctity and security of home, the man or woman who reads this declaration shudders, and wonders what sort of a person has given expression to such wild heresy. He or she is even likely to condemn the newspaper that prints it. But let us not be hasty. Who is the person? Why does she voice such startling sentiments?

The person is Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Ph. D., a graduate of the University of Chicago and of Vassar, and a holder of fellowships or certificates of graduation from half a dozen German and Austrian universities. She has spent twenty years in work for the improvement of the condition of women who have met with misfortune. For several years she was in charge of the College Settlement in Philadelphia and at present she is superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women. This person is not an hysterical theorist, or a seeker of notoriety. She is a practical worker, who has gone down into the depths to sit beside her unfortunate sisters, to hold their hands, to carry them comfort and cheer and food and clothing, and to help them back to the plane from which they have fallen. Her words demand attention. They are the words of one who knows. She says further:

while they may shock the more sensitive at first reading, are of the type badly needed to arouse society from the habit of ignoring the causes of the conditions of which she complains.

The compensation plan evolved at the conference of the national guard officers in St. Louis contains one of the wisest proposals recently made for strengthening our military establishment. With the approval of Gen. Leonard Wood, the officers decided to urge Congress to increase the pay of officers and men of the guard. In view of the fact that public sentiment will not countenance a large standing army, and because of the many excellent objections to such an institution, it is essential that we make our national guard as efficient as possible. We cannot maintain a fighting arm big enough to guarantee protection at all times, but we can build up our reserve force, and in them we can have a big, trained army that could take the field quickly, and very shortly afterward be ready for any military duty that might arise.

Nevada's anti-gambling crusade, however, will hardly extend to the prohibition of a little flyer in mining stock by any Eastern capitalist who wants to take a chance.

Mr. Hearst should be able to find some comfort in the fact that the stone which the builders rejected is apparently about to become the cornerstone of the temple.

It's difficult to understand how the American death rate could have been reduced in the year that marks the greatest advancement in aeronautics.

A clamorous public can't be expected to wait much longer for Chancellor Day's views on the New York situation without getting a little peeved.

Just why should a man who runs out into the middle of an automobile race course be called an "innocent bystander?"

The modistes certainly show an appreciation of the fitness of things by announcing that the hobble skirt is a fall style.

Southern European rulers sometimes have short lives, but not necessarily merry ones.

On the other hand, it's barely possible that General Miles is prejudiced against the colonel.

HUNDREDS OF BARS CLOSE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Between 400 and 500 saloons in Greater New York failed to open their doors for business as the result of the inability of owners to meet the stringent requirements of the new excise law.

The crusade recently started by Acting Mayor Mitchell is admitted to be largely responsible for the situation. The majority of cases, it is said, saloonkeepers, because of this moral upheaval, could not find bonding companies willing to risk them under the new provisions.

BOARD TO DISCUSS INFANTILE MALADY

Infantile paralysis and pellagra will be discussed at a meeting of the Advisory Public Health Board, which will be held in Washington October 10. Investigations at the Hygienic Laboratory will be another topic for discussion, Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, stated yesterday.

Infantile paralysis has abated considerably in the District, and no new cases have been reported for a week.

GROCERS' ASSOCIATION TO MEET TONIGHT

The first meeting of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association in its new quarters at the old Masonic Temple will be held tonight, and the invited in charge of the meeting has invited all the retail grocers of the city to be present.

William F. Gude, president of the Chamber of Commerce will deliver the principal address, and Frederick Dodge, president of the association, will also speak.

BAZAAR IS ARRANGED.

The District Congress of Mothers is rapidly completing its plans for the bazaar which is to be held in the old Masonic Temple in December. The proceeds of this bazaar will go to the National Congress of Mothers and this year it is expected the money will be helping needy and unfortunate children in the District. Mrs. William E. Hazzman, 1214 Twelfth street northwest, has been placed in charge of the arrangements for the bazaar.

What's on the Program in Washington

International Prison Congress: 2 p. m., public lecture, Mr. Takashi Sanagi, New York; 3:15 p. m., General Assembly, Bureau American Republics; 8 p. m., public lecture, Mr. Vambury, New York.

Band concert by Engineer Band, Potomac Drive, at 4 p. m.

Nevada State Reformatory: meeting of the board of directors, 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Retail Grocers' Protective Association: meeting in old Masonic Temple at 8 p. m.

Band concert—Soldiers' Home, 4 o'clock.

Opening Georgetown University Law School, 6:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Camera Club meets at 8 p. m.

"A Royal By Request," by St. Dominic's Dramatic Association, St. Dominic's Hall, 8 p. m.

Amusements Tonight.

Belasco—"Miss Patsy," 8:15.

Columbia—"New York," 8:15.

National—"The Ed," 8:15.

Academy—"A Minister's Sweetheart," 8:15.

WRITERS SEEM TO DEFECT IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Educational Work in United States Needs to Be Simplified, Is View.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

Progress in civilization means enrichment of man's producing capacity along material, intellectual, and ethical lines.

In no other country is so much done for the education of the masses as in the United States. But our educational ideal is not fully crystallized. With but few exceptions, our schools, colleges and universities are as yet only the reflex of the America of today; that is to say, they are the product of the material and the materialistic.

To prepare men and women for the search of truth has not yet become our national educational watchword. With the most of our educators and scholars education is merely an instrumentality for the conquest of the mighty dollar.

And as long as this remains the primary aim and the inevitable result of our educational institutions our material, political, economic, and social conditions cannot be finally adjusted.

Our educational system is too kaleidoscopic. It needs to be simplified at the base and unified at the top by the influence and agency of a national university at the National Capital.

Only under such conditions a national educational plan can be evolved is conclusively proved by the history of the modern Western nations.

The city of Washington, through the product of compromise and of artificial development, is a city which has, in the past, been a city of compromise and of artificial development.

The presence of Congress, the unexampled Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the headquarters of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, all the scientific bureaus of the Government, the social, private, and patriotic life, which are daily springing into existence in the Capital, the historic surroundings and favorable climate are all inspirations to scholarly pursuits. Full grandeur is still lacking to make Washington the pride of every American. One link, the educational, is missing in the cultural development of the city.

There is nothing our nation needs more, needs more immediately, than this proposed national university. There can be no greater goal for the noblest personal and national ambition. For, to the education of the highest achievement of man and of nature, and to head such a university, our present great national figure, Theodore Roosevelt, is not only appropriate, but indispensable.

THEODORE HENCKELS.

Aims of Education

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

The article by E. B. P. recently published in the Mail Bag gives one solution of a problem which deserves our earnest thought.

The question, "How can the son of a man who is a farmer secure an education which will fit him for the position to which he is best adapted?" is a very vital one.

It is certainly a fact that much of the free education is not within reach of those who need it most. I agree with E. B. P. that the loan of a sum of money to defray expenses would mean a great deal to an ambitious young man, but I do not think that when a college education is impossible, the outlook is quite so dark as she paints it. I cannot conceive of any young man with a fine intellect and strong will being obliged to remain in a college where he is not fitted to be able to secure a position for which training is necessary, but there is always a chance to start at the beginning.

There are at the present time several sources of help for the man who is willing to help himself. Good correspondence schools are training men all over the country to qualify themselves for better positions. The public library is equipped with a room devoted especially to technical and business subjects, where may be found the best books for self-instruction in any branch of work, and a quiet place to study them.

There are many young men who cannot obtain a college education will take advantage of this assistance he can do much to better his situation.

EDGAR M. PARKMAN.

CLERKS WORKING OVERTIME.

Clerks in the Indian Bureau offices are doing considerable night work at the present time, owing to the mass of business that has accumulated during the summer months. Also there is a lot of new business, which Assistant Chief Clerk Merritt is anxious to have out of the way as soon as possible.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, At 4 P. M.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

PROGRAM.

March, "Hoch Habsburg".....Kral

Overture, "Norma".....Bellini

Solo for Clarinet, "Andante and Polacca" (Almora).....Le Thiere

(Musician, August Voith.)

Selection, "Il Trovatore".....Verdi

Mazurka, "Dolores".....Voelker

Fantasia of Old Songs, "Gems of Stephen Foster".....Tobani

Filipino Waltz, "Papa Y Chating".....Auraulio

Rag Odgity, "The Yiddish Rag".....Snyder

March, "The Piccadore".....Souza

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Potomac Park at 4 p. m.

JULIUS KAMPER, Chief Musician.

PROGRAM.

March, "The Dashing Sergeant".....Fahrbach

Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas

Serenade, "Les Millions d'Arlequin".....Drigo

Selection, "The Chocolate Soldier".....Strauss

Waltz, "The Skater".....Waldteufel

Habanera, "Mexican Kisses".....Roberts

Excerpts from the com's opera, "The Golden Girl".....Howard

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

WEST WANTS ROOSEVELT TO EXPLAIN TARIFF VIEWS

Progressives Wrathful Over Expressions of Platform At Saratoga.

COLONEL ACCUSED OF BEING TWO-FACED

Insurgents Hope Former President Will "Square Himself" While on Southern Trip.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—How is Theodore Roosevelt going to "square himself" with the Western insurgents and progressives for the views in the New York Republican platform adopted at Saratoga? More particularly, how is he going to explain away the tariff plank of the platform in question?

These are questions which the colonel may throw light upon in his trip to the South and Southwest, including the visit to Indiana to speak for Senator Beveridge. They are questions which a lot of folks here and all over the country are asking, and they are likely to cost Colonel Roosevelt the support of a large percentage of the progressives in various States unless they are answered, along with some other queries growing out of the Saratoga platform.

With about a week elapsed since the adoption of the Republican platform at Saratoga, it is possible to get some idea of how it has been received by the insurgents, or progressives.

It is clear that it has stirred up a storm of attack and criticism. This is especially true through the middle West and all the States where insurgency is strong. Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

Insurgent newspapers are giving vent to the sharpest kind of criticism on the tariff plank. Some criticism is voiced, too, by the more conservative newspapers.

INSURGENTS' CHANGED VIEW OF ROOSEVELT

Progressives declare their support of Roosevelt alienated by denunciations of Saratoga platform in-dorsing Taft and Tariff.

Change in complexion of several delegations to the 1912 convention predicted, as result of what insurgents believe is defection from the cause.

Former President's speeches in forthcoming trip to South and West to be carefully watched for some explanation of his course at New York convention.

among other States, have come, in no uncertain tones, notes of disappointment, disapproval and chagrin.

Some of the progressives are even talking about their cause having been "betrayed" by Roosevelt.

Colonel Disclaims Authorship.

The colonel has disavowed responsibility for the tariff plank in the platform, and has made it clear he preferred a different sort of one. But this has not yet appeased the feelings of perturbed progressives. Not in all the career of the colonel has there been any such concerted manifestation adverse to him from progressive sources as is now taking place.

Much talk has been heard of Roosevelt delegations being sent to the 1912 convention by various States now dominated by progressives. It looks now as if the number of such delegations will be decidedly curtailed by reason of the tariff plank in the New York convention. Possibly the colonel will be able to satisfy the West anew that he has been earnestly for a real tariff commission and real revision, schedule by schedule. Doubtless he will find opportunities to discuss the tariff on the trip which begins this week.

Good reason exists to believe that men high up in the Congressional campaign management for the Republicans think that, owing to the outburst of feeling in the West just now against the New York platform and against Roosevelt for supposedly allowing it to get put through in the form it was, the colonel can do no harm by making a little good by speaking in that part of the country. In some quarters the question is raised whether the colonel, under the circumstances, will not hurt Beveridge by going to Indiana.

If Roosevelt had only made a fight for a progressive tariff plank, say the insurgents—"even had he made the fight and got licked—it would have been better."